Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1801. [No. 49.

For Liverpool.

The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.——Terms may be known by enquiring of
R. T. HOOE & Co.
January 16. d

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Vendue Store,

BROWN SUGAR

In hhds. tierces and barrels—*on a Credit and for Cash.*

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and casks,
Catalonia do. in pipes,
French Brandy do.
Whiskey in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,
Raisins in kegs,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco,
Nails, Hardware, &c.
Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of
Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flannels, Irish Linens and Sheeting, Oznaburgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain, Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
February 5. *Auctioneer.*

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

Sugar in blls.
Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in blls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,
Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are
Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.
HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
February 5. *Auctioneers.*

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.*

From the New-England Palladium.

THE PROJECTOR.

THE education of youth is a subject of great importance. From the time instruction is first given to the infant till he arrives at manhood, parents and guardians are entrusted with his most valuable interests. They will, therefore, be solicitous to understand their duty in this important particular.—In my *project*, on this subject I shall briefly hint to the methods of education which have been adopted, and suggest such improvements as comport with my general design.

Children, in the greater part of the families in New-England, are early taught the existence of one God—his power, goodness and glory.—They are made to know their own vileness—the wretchedness of man, and their danger of punishment hereafter, if they persist in iniquity. They are also led to the meeting-house or church where the clergyman, in a grave and solemn manner, speaks of virtue and of vice, of holiness and sin, and attempts to dissuade his hearers from pursuing paths leading to misery.—They are sent to school, where the bible is daily read—where there are also many moral lectures given—where idleness, levity and profanity are discountenanced and sometimes punished. Here, also, they are compelled to join in prayers, which are, morning and evening, offered to God. The old-fashioned catechism, is also taught in these schools and sometimes at home, and perhaps, also, the clergyman of the parish will, once or twice in every year, collect together all the children in a neighbourhood or village, and instruct them in things pertaining to their future welfare.

Obedience to parents, respect for superiors in age and condition, reverence for those in authority, and submission to the laws of society, are inculcated with attention and solicitude.

In case of disobedience, obstinacy and perverseness, correction is administered, and, in some instances, to such a degree as to shew that the parent or master is not acting a farce with his children.

Now who is so stupid as not clearly to see in this system great evils? I am aware that the government in our schools and families is *happily* relaxed, and in a few cases our clergy are so *prudent* in their sermons and other discourses on religion, as to avoid offence to the most *delicate* ear, yet, still the old-fashioned people of New-England, adhere, with some *obstinacy* to the plans of education above-mentioned.

Let all such reflect, what will be the consequence to their children.

If a child be thoroughly convinced that there is a God who is determined to punish all those who persist in transgressing his law, will he not henceforth fear to offend him by profaning his holy name? And can parents inculcate *fear* upon the minds of their children? Will they harbor the idea that a child should not always be *courageous* towards all beings? Blasphemy indeed may be offensive to some circles, but the young hero should remember that it neither "*picks a pocket, nor breaks a leg,*" and parents should reflect, that the bold blasphemer is eminently qualified "to run upon the thick bosses of the buckler of Almighty God."

Children, who constantly attend schools and meetings, will contract a very unfashionable air of sobriety—now what can be more painful to the eye of a parent than a decent, well behaved, modest, sober boy? No harlequin tricks to excite a broad laugh—no abusive language to parents and instructors, to exhibit his independence of mind. No reviling language at religion and its ministers, to shew his contempt of things sacred. No bold and eloquent oaths, to evince his detestation of God!—Nothing but a dull, lifeless round of *peaceable* and *amiable* conduct.

Again, it is very probable that a child, habituated to read catechisms—to hear the doctrines of christianity daily recommended, and to attend on the various institutions of the sabbath, will contract an affection for the system of religion in which he is thus educated. And how *lamentable* is the case of that dear young creature whose mind is not suffered to remain *unbiassed* on this great subject? What, shall a young gentleman or lady be found worshiping in the same house with the parent, believing in the same doctrines or embracing the same system? Where is then his *noble independence?* Where is his *own greatness?* Where his manly, dignified rejection of the faith and practice of his ancestors?

But what is still more important, this system of education tends to cramp the genius. Now we know that the body cannot grow if confined with cords or compresses and why not give the same liberty to the mind? Especially, if we consider the mind? (as it is now the fashion among many *great* and *learned* men to consider it,) viz. an organization of matter. Now these *learned* men do not tell us what this organization is—they do not, as I have *yet* read, suppose that you may actually bind a *bandage* around the mind yet it is generally agreed that the mind may be directed and inclined in a particular way and thus as effectually *crampt* as a ladies' foot is in China. And if thus crampt, what chance for expansion?—Thus, doubtless, many *great geniuses*, are fettered, enfeebled, *belittled*, and, at length, destroyed, by our stupid New-England *compresses* and *bandages* of education.

My project is to let the child literally *have his own way.* I know it will be said that the injunction is "*Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it.*"—This is, perhaps, an erroneous translation, or, if not, they are the words of Solomon, *who lived before the French revolution, and before* Mr. Godwin *wrote his book.*

The maxim now should be, "*Let a child do as he pleases and when he is old he will be perfect.*" By adopting this plan the genius, unrestrained, would *thrive* and *grow* and *increase* to an *amazing size*—school-houses and meeting-houses would not be able to contain it—a play-house would scarcely be sufficient for the purpose—it would *bound* through the universe, "like a young roe upon the mountains, and, at length, with one *tremendous explosion*, not unlike that of a meteor, would land the soul in the *eternal sleep of death.*

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the Territory of Columbia (west of the Potomac) on Monday evening last, at the Court-House in Alexandria, convened agreeable to adjournment of a former meeting, and in pursuance of a general and public notice, the following Memorial was agreed to, and directed to be transmitted to Leven Powell, Esq. *with a request for him to lay it before the House of Representatives of the U. States.* [Times.]

To the Congress of the United States of America,

The MEMORIAL *of sundry Inhabitants of the District of Columbia (west of the Potomac)*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your memorialists having enjoyed for many years past, in common with their fellow citizens, of the union, the blessings of freedom; including at this moment a laudable pride at the recollection that they have contributed to prove to nations the superior benefits of self-government, excited by the strongest feelings of reverence and love for the federal union and state-governments as forming, conjunctly, the most perfect system of political institution, which the world has witnessed—they speak but the language of nature when they regret that the time is arrived when the constitution of the United States has (they trust for the wisest purposes) vested in congress the power to dissolve the ties by which they have been united to their brethren under the state authorities, and has destined the people of this district to take their stand in the midst of their country under a system of jurisprudence novel and peculiar. Your Memorialists ardently hope that the objects intended to be effected by this peculium in the policy of our constitution may be completely attained; that the territorial institution may be viewed as the most polished monument of human wisdom; the splendid & vivifying luminary of American jurisprudence.—And while they beg leave to express their confidence in the virtuous attention of a Congress of the United States to the rights of every citizen of the Union—they claim the liberty to remark, that the bill lately reported to the house of representatives by a committee appointed for that purpose, entitled

"a bill for the government of the District of Columbia," they cannot help viewing as adverse to their most important rights and interests.

First. Because it appears to be designed by the said bill, that the representation of the people of this district, in the Congress of the United States should cease, although by the said bill Congress would retain the paramount right of legislation over the said district and the laws of the United States would continue to introduce a controuling force over the persons and property within the territory of Columbia.

As members of a free community, your memorialists are prompted to assert, that the rights of representation and participation in government constitute an *indispensable* quality in all legislative institutions of a legitimate kind: that privation of those rights under government will alone constitute despotism:

That it is an acknowledged maxim in politics, illustrated by the acts which generated our national existence, that we cannot be bound by laws to which we have not by the voice of our representatives given our assent, Nor can we for a moment suppose that the wise framers of our constitution suffered the injurious idea to enter their deliberations, which would mark the people of this district as a melancholy exception to the general smile of liberty, diffused by a free government over a wide-extended empire.

We presume that every power granted by the constitution is tacitly accompanied with the condition that it shall be exercised in a manner consonant to general rights. Yet should congress suppose that consistently with their present investiture of power they are not authorized to provide for this district an immediate representation, however sanguine your memorialists may be in their expectation of benefit, to be derived from the assumption of an exclusive right of legislation over the territory of Columbia, they are unwilling to barter for advantage the rights which they conceive to be dearest to them as men.

Secondly. We cannot but deem the restricted mode of suffrage therein prescribed, a dereliction of the fundamental principles of free government; because it excludes from all share in legislation a numerous class of citizens, who contribute in various ways to the maintenance of government, from whom an obedience to the laws is exacted, and whose services the sovereignty of the nation demands, whenever the state of the country requires their aid.

Thirdly. The great weight of power conferred on the officer denominated a Governor in the said bill, your memorialists conceive to be strongly objectionable so far as it effects his legislative capacity—we deem it an unnecessary and unprecedented investiture of authority in a department of government properly stiled executive to hold an unqualified negative on the acts of the legislative department—we consider it as subjecting the most important branch of the body politic, to one of an acknowledged inferior nature.

Fourthly. The objection last mentioned to the said bill we find strongly enforced by the total omission of any previous qualification in a Governor so to be appointed and we will add to this observation the same defect of qualification as applicable to the district judiciary. If in the opinion of Congress an evidence of permanent interest and attachment is necessarily to be exhibited in the members of the territorial legislature, whose powers are placed under the double controul of a Governor and Congress itself, we cannot, pursuing the same principles of political propriety, presume that the important offices of the executive and judiciary departments, ought to be filled by any characters, but such as may manifest an indubitable and superior attachment to the interests of the government they conduct.

However important these offices may be to the welfare of the district and the dignity of the United States, we cannot presume that the Congressional seat of government will ever fail to furnish characters duly qualified to fill them.

Deplorable indeed must be the situation of the people of Columbia, if at the same time that they are denied a voice in the national legislation, the subordinate branch of government also be exercised over them by men from whom they claim no responsibility men holding no permanent evidence of interest among them, perhaps under the influence of interests opposed to them, and such officers not subject to the operations of systems they themselves may chuse to introduce.

The above objections to the said bill your memorialists, on principle of right, think it their duty to offer—there remain for their animadversion other causes of objection, which although not of so high importance, as constituting an infraction of right, are deemed of dangerous tendency to the interests of part of the district. Such we view the mode of electing the Senate of the territorial legislature, by which we fear, that whatever division of the district may from its population be entitled to a superior number of electors of that body, that division will entirely controul the appointment of the whole of so important a branch of the legislature; we presume that the wisdom of Congress will easily suggest a remedy for this obvious evil.

Your memorialists have felt themselves reluctantly impelled thus to manifest their sentiments to congress on an object which involves every consideration, dear to them as members of society. They confidently trust, that however small a part they may constitute of the great American republic, their claims to equal right will not be disregarded. But under any new organization of jurisprudence—they may experience the same parental attention from government, which they with every other part of the community have a right to expect.

CALCUTTA, October 1.

On Thursday last the American ship Indus, capt. Chapman, arrived from Boston, whence she sailed on the first of June.

In our last we announced the capture of the ship Armenia, capt. Meik, by the Clarissa, French privateer—we copy the following particulars of the gallant defence made by capt. Meik and his crew, from the Madras Gazette of the 13th ult. given by Mr. Stokes, who was a passenger on board and arrived at Madras on the 11th via Tranquebar.

"On the 5th July in the lat. 7, 30, S. long. 79, 30, E. at half past 3 P. M. we saw a ship on our lee quarter, distant about 3 leagues, in chase of us—At six o'clock the chase gained fast on us, and hoisted American colours; by eleven o'clock she was very nearly along side.

"Every exertion was used to prevent the enemy boarding, which from his manœuvres appeared to be his intention—we continued the action for about 40 minutes, when finding that all resistance was fruitless we were obliged to strike to the Clarissa privateer, capt. Le Meme.

"Our killed and wounded were—Mr. Baddely, first officer, slightly wounded; Mr. Falconar, third officer, killed; the captain's steward and an European Seadumey, dangerously wounded, two Portuguese Seacunnies wounded (one since dead) and the second officer's servant shot through the shoulder, Our sails and shrouds were very much cut up from their line of fire, which was about 6 feet above the deck.

"The Clarissa lost three men, which they say were in a boat which filled along side, but from the quantity of blood on her deck, we have reason to distrust their account, and to conclude that they fell in the action.

"Capt. Meik, the second officer and the Lascars were taken on board the privateer. Mr. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Baddely and the wounded, proceeded to the Isle of France in the Armenia, where they arrived on the 17th of July—and it is a tribute of praise due to the government there to say, that every surgical aid and comfort was given to the wounded.

Mr. Stokes left the Isle of France on the 5th of August, prior to which a proclamation had been issued, announcing the death of general Malartic, and the succession of gen. Magallon to the government of the Island.

We are sorry to add that captain Stokes brings accounts that four more privateers were fitting out at Mauritius, which were expected to be at sea in all August, and from the description he gives of them we may reckon on much mischief being done.

On the 31st ult. arrived at Bombay his majesty's ship Leopard, bearing the flag of admiral Blanket, accompanied by her prize la Clarissa, capt. le Meme, which they captured on their passage—the Clarissa gave chase to the Leopard, supposing her to have been an Indiaman from Mocha; the admiral did not try to decieve them, but permitted her to come sufficiently near to make sure of his prize. When the privateer found out her mistake, she crouded all sail to effect her escape; but several of the Leopard's shot having gone through her, she struck her flag; during the chase she had thrown all her guns overboard, and sawed her gun-wales in two several places, to increase her rate of sailing; she mounted 12 guns, six and eight pounders, and two 36 pound caronades, with a crew of upwards of one hundred and seventy men, of different descriptions.

The Clarissa had been near four months from the Isle of France; her first cruise was to the streights of Sunda, where falling in twice with an American frigate, that gave them chase. they were compelled to quit their station, and directed their course towards Bencoolen, where they state a line of battle ship was then riding; they hoisted American colours, and stood sufficiently near to fire one broad side at her and then made off, the ship slipping and giving chase after them, ineffectually.

The Leopard sailed from Mocha on the 20th of August, and on the 22d, fell in with the privateer, about fifty leagues to the eastward of Cape Aden. During the time admiral Blanket was chasing the Clarissa, she not only threw her guns overboard, but cut her anchors from the bows; all her small arms were thrown over, an Azimust compass, and in short every thing that could in the smallest degree be of service to the captors.

INTERESTING.

The following particulars of a very cruel and unprovoked attack made upon captain Nichol in the Walker, whaler, by the inhabitants of the Island Espirito Santo in the New Hebrides, have been sent to us by capt. Reed of the Friendship, recently arrived from port Jackson. They were communicated to captain Reed by captain Nichol himself, with whom he fell in on the passage, and are made public by his desire, with the confiderate view to deter other commanders from touching at that island, and subjecting themselves to similar treatment.

The ship Walker called at Espirito Santo, in order to procure water, and other refreshments of which she stood in need; and having anchored at the distance of a league from the shore, a canoe filled with armed natives approached, and made several circuits around the ship. There was something suspicious in their manœuvres; but as capt. Nichol was very anxious to be informed of a convenient place for watering, he used every endeavour by conciliating signs to bring them along side, they still however keeping at bay, he ordered on of the whale boats to be lowered down, intending to board the canoe, and there make the necessary enquiries. At this the natives by a loud howl evinced their fear or displeasure; and when the whale boat had got along side the canoe, a shower of arrows and stones was the immediate consequence. Capt. Nichol was knocked down by a stone, every man in the boat was in some degree wounded; two so severely, that in a few days afterwards they expired.

The whole of this proceeding, having passed within sight of the ship, the seamen of course were exasperated to the highest degree by so wanton and cruel an aggression, and eager to revenge their shipmates. Inatteutive to the orders and intreaties of capt. Nichol, who represented the fatal consequences of further irritating a body of people comparatively so numerous they manned and armed another whale boat, pursued the savages, and put the greatest part of them to death. A few only escaped by swimming to the shore, and concealing themselves in the woods.

It would have been the height of imprudence to remain any longer in this situation exposed to a fresh attack, but to have sailed without water, must on the other hand have subjected the ship's company to the greatest inconvenience. Capt. Nichol, therefore, carried the ship to another part of the island, at the distance of about 30 leagues, where he hoped to find the natives more hospitably disposed.—Here leaving his ship moored in a deep bay, he proceeded on a watering expedition; but before he reached the shore, several armed canoes had surrounded the ship. The specimen which the natives had so recently given of their hostile disposition, would, it might be supposed, have put the crew upon their guard against these new visitors. Such however was not the case; the canoes were unaccountably suffered to come along-side, the ship was immediately boarded in every direction, and the decks covered with armed men, who forcibly seizing hogs, goats, poultry, and every thing else that came in their way, threw the plunder overboard to their comrades in the boats. The surprize into which the ship's company were thrown by this daring robbery, for a short time deprived them of the power of resistance.—Recovering at length from their astonish-

ment, they ſnatched up a few muſquets and handſpikes, and in thir turn routed the intruders, drove them into their canoes, and by firing a few ſhot diſperſed the whole party.

The reſult of capt. Nichol's expedition for water was not equally fortunate. On approaching the ſhore he obſerved that the b ach was covered with armed natives, who to induce him to land, threw down their weapons, by which and ſome indications of hoſpitality and kindneſs, he was lulled into a ſafe confidence, and quitted the boat.

Before they had proceeded many yards ſeveral ſignal guns from the ſhip, gave him to underſtand that ſome freſh acts of treachery had been perpetrated by the natives; which putting him upon his guard he haſtily returned. Unfortunately one of the ſeamen had that moment made the boat faſt to a rock. Alarmed at ſeeing the captain on the return at full ſpeed, and the natives in cloſe purſuit, he jumped immediately after him into the boat, but in his haſte forgot to caſt off the painter which kept her faſt; ſo that while capt. Nichol was employed in cutting this rope, the natives diſcharged a ſhower of arrows at the boat, on of which entered his right breaſt. Captain Nichol's ſituation was now truly diſtreſſing: himſelf wounded, the ſavages keeping up a conſtant fire, and with horrid howls following the boat till up to their necks in water, he had the help of only one man in rowing her off: the reſt of the crew badly wonnded, laid themſelves down under the gunwale, incapable of affording the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance. His anxiety too was greatly increaſed by ſeeing the multitude of canoes aſſembled round the ſhip, which from the ſignal guns he knew to have been in danger, and which by that time might be in poſſeſſion of the ſavages. From the laſt fear, however, the mode of manœuvring the ſhip, ſoon relieved him.

Some times plying his oars, at others firing a ſingle muſquet among his purſuers, he at length got without the reach of their arrows, but had canoes been immediately at hand, with their aſſiſtance the ſavages muſt have overtaken the boat, and captain Nichol with whole crew as infallably have fallen ſacrafices to their fury. It is unneceſſary to ſtate that the moment the boat reached the ſhip, ſhe made ſail from the iſland. One of the laſt boat's crew afterwards died of his wounds, and thus three Europeans periſhed on this melancholy occaſion.

NASSAU, (N. P.) December 23.

Arrived, the ſloop Admiral Duncan, from Madeira. Alſo an American ſhip bound from Boſton to Havanna, and a ſloop; both prizes to the privateer Swift.

December 26.

Arrived, the ſchooner Prederica, bound from New Barcelona, on the Spaniſh Main to St. Thomas's with a cargo of hides, and between 3 and 4000 dollars on board, prize to H. M. ſhip America, of 64 guns.

We learn from the officers in charge of the Frederica, that prior to the capture of the ſchooner, the America had taken and ſent into Halifax, a very valuable brig, mounting 22 guns, with 200,000 dollars and a quantity of ingots of gold on board, bound for America.

Information was received this morning that the American ſhip Lydia, from Boſton to Havanna, had grounded on the Sand Bank to leeward of the Berry iſlands, but hopes are entertained that ſhe will be got off with the aſſiſtance of the droggers that ſailed immediately to her aid.

December 30.

We have received information that capt. Graham, of the revenue brig Admiral Duncan, had a ſevere engagement with an American veſſel of ſuperior force.—Capt. Graham is wounded, and 3 or 4 of his men killed. We hope to have it in our power to give more authentic particulars in our next.

This day intelligence was received of the loſs of the ſch'r Liberty, captain Bomany. The ſch'r was lying in a cove to leeward of Sugar Key, when a Spaniſh galley came in and fired a 24lb. ſhot into the Liberty, which ſunk her in 4 minutes after; the capt. and crew were taken up by the galley and made priſoners of war.

NEW-YORK, January 31.

Captain Cook, of the ſhip Dianna, arrived here yeſterday, in 24 days from Jeremie, informs us that Touſaint was on the eve of a war with the Spaniards at St. Domingo. He had put under requiſition 30 veſſels, amongſt which were a number of Americans, for the embarkation of troops.

The duty of 20 per cent. (which we have mentioned in a former paper) was in operation when the Diana ſailed.

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Captain Everet, of the ſhip Warren, arrived here yeſterday from Amſterdam, touched at Orfordneſs, at the mouth of the Thames, on the 11th ult. but could get no papers, nor did he hear any news. It was the opinion at Amſterdam, that there would be a general peace in the ſpring.—This was alſo the opinion of ſeveral commanders of Engliſh ſhips, whom captain E. ſpoke in the channel.

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On the trial of the perſons who were convicted a few weeks ago, for altering the denomination of the Notes of the Manhattan Company, it became known, that ſome of the ſubſtance employed by them in deſtroying the ink, was in the cuſtody of the Juſtices of the police. The Attorney-General, in a converſation with the Profeſſor of Chemiſtry, promiſed to ſend him ſome of it for examination; and ſince the paſſing of ſentence upon the offenders, Mr. Remſen, the caſhier of the Manhattan Company, has put ſome of it into Dr. Mitchell's hands. A liquid made from the material, is found to efface the characters of printer's ink, without damaging the paper, in a ſhort time. The compoſition and nature of this ſingular agent have been detected; and will lead to a compſiotion of ink *for printing*, which will be proof againſt it. The deſtruction of *writing ink* by oxygenated muriatic acid is well known; but the decompoſition of *printers ink* is by a different proceſs, and upon a different principle.

Arrived, ſhips Diana, Cook, of Baltimore, Jeremie; Warren, Everet, Amſterdam; brigs Rainbow, Tyler, St. Thomas; John, Lander, St. Ann's, Jamaica; Franklin, Watſon, Mart. and St. Thomas; Tace, Bunce, Kingſton; Juno, Griffin, Martinique; ſch'rs William, Rogers, Savannah; Mary, Snow, Wilmington, N. C.

Cleared, ſhips Penelope, Conger, Newry; Juno, Werth, ditto. Brigs Lydia, Dunn, St. Sebaſtians; Comet, Hall, Matanzies.

Capt. Tyler, ſailed under convoy of the Merrimack in co. with 40 ſail. On Tueſday laſt, off Egg-Harbour, ſpoke the brig Cleopatra, 70 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia. On the 26th inſt. in lat. 37, 30. long. 74. fell in with about 50 barrels of flour—took up one barrel, which had on one head "*R. Sittledon*," as nearly as it could be decypherd—loſt the other head overboard. The flour was but little wet.

Capt. Lander left at St. Ann's the brig Eliza, of this port. The brig Sally, of this port, had gone to Montego-Bay.—Rum was on the riſe—Flour was 16, beef 16, and pork 22 dollars per barrel.

Capt. Watſon inſorms that the brig Amazon, of this port, had ſailed from Martinique for Hiſpaniola, with her cargo. The ſch'r Peggy, of Hartford; ſloop Lucy, Morgan, of N. London; and brig Eliza, of Norwich, had all been recaptured from the French by the U. S. ſhip Philadelphia, capt. Decatur, and had arrived at Martinique.

Capt. Cook, on the 14th inſt. in lat. 36, 30. long. 71. ſpoke the ſch'r Induſtry from Boſton to Havana.

Capt. Everet left at Amſterdam the ſhip George, M'Cullum, and brig Newton, Riley, of Philadelphia; ſhip Niagara, Lynch; brig Clio, Bourne; ſhip Exchange, Thurſton; brigs John, Hewit; Frederick, Graham, and the ſhip Hare, all of N. York. The Clio and George were the only American veſſels on ſhore, out of many who met a ſimilar diſaſter in the gale of the 9th. Nov.

Capt. Everet, on the 26th Nov. ſaw a ſhip going in, ſuppoſed to be the Cheſapeake, Tombs, from this port to Amſterdam.

Brig Nancy, Fleming, from Charleſton having ſprung a leak has, put into Savannah.

The ſloop Good Intent, of Briſtol, R. Iſland, from N. Providence to Savannah, has put into Auguſtine.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

The *Clariſſe* French privateer has been captured by a Britiſh frigate in the East-Indies. She was formerly owned by the villain *Surcouff*, now in the *Confiance*.

Previous to the capture of the *Clariſſe*, ſhe had taken one of the East-India Company's ſhips, called the Armenia—cargo valued at 60,000l. ſterling.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

FRENCH TREATY.

Laſt Tueſday the Senate of the U. States ratified the CONVENTION between the French Republic and the United States ſuſpending the 2d article, and limiting the convention to eight years.

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The nomination of Roger Griſwold as Secretary of War, has been approved by the Senate. It is underſtood that Mr. Griſwold will not accept the appointment.

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The juſtices of the Supreme Court have made a court. The following juſtices be-in preſent, viz. Meſſrs. Marſhall, Cuſhing, Chace and Waſhington.

—

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Meſſrs. Adams & Rhodes.

The French officers of the BERCRAU, priſoners of war in this town, requeſt you to inſert in your next paper, the following paragraph in anſwer to that which appeared yeſterday in the "*Commercial Gazette*," wherein the relation of the plundering committed on the officers and crew of the BERCEAU is called *a baſe and pitiful lie*.

We the ſubſcribers, officers and cr[illegible] of the aforeſaid corvette, ſtand ready to atteſt, that not only knee-buckles, were taken from us, but alſo watches, muſical inſtruments, ear-rings, handkerchiefs, &c. that the pillage was carried to ſuch an exceſs, that the linings of our coats and buttons were ripped and cut open—our pockets, neck-handkerchiefs, and even our ſhoes were ſearched.

We can further atteſt that we were ſearched in places which modeſty forbids to name in queſt of money.

But we ſhould be unjuſt to let ſlip this opportunity without mentioning the knd treatment we have received from the firſt lieut. Mr. Haſwell, prize-maſter of the ar foreſaid Corvette.

CLEMENT, POUTEN, BORDES, ROBERTS, CROYNEREAU.

Boſton, Jan. 23.

REMARKS

Of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States.

[The above now comes to us in a leſs "queſtionable ſhape" than when the ſame ſtory was iſſued from the Aurora without vouchers. If it be a fact that capt. Little and his officers have ſo far forgotten what is due to their own character as *Americans* and as *ſeamen*, glorioufly contending for the rights of their country, and to the rights of brave men whom the fortune of war has put into their power, we cheerfully abandon them to the diſgrace which they have ſo richly merited, and ſincerely hope that they may meet with the puniſhment which ſuch brutal outrage demands.

We are happy to find that *Lieutenant Haſwell*, of whom we have before had occaſion to ſpeak in terms of commendation, behaved with that generoſity and magnanimity which we ſhould always hope to find united with the character of an *American Seamen*.

We have now but too much reaſon to fear that the ſtatement of the French officers is well founded, but ſhall wait with patience for the vindication which capt. Little owes to his own character and to that of his country.]

For Philadelphia.

The SLOOP

HARMONY,

John Ellwood, Maſter,

Now lying at Ramſey's wharf.

For Freight or Paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or

J. & T. Vowell.

February 5. 3tdeo

FOR SALE,

TURK's ISLAND SALT,

Now landing from the ſchooner Neptune, Capt. Coleman.

Caſh will be given for a few

Alexandria Bank Shares.

Apply to

WILLIAM I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf, Feb. 5. d

Public Sale.

To-morrow, at ten o'clock, will be ſold at the Vendue-Store,

A likely NEGRO MAN, a ſlave for life. He is a good waterman; has been much accuſtomed to work in merchants' warehouſes, and very good at labour of every deſcription.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

February 5. Auctioneer.

Just Received

Conſignment of the following articles.

Cotton in bales,
Ruſſia Canvaſs,
Brown Rolls,
Heſſians,
Oode Caſſahs,
China Cuſters,
Baftas,
Engliſh and India Luteſtrings,
Black Florentines,
Sprig'd and plain jaconet Muſlins,
Ladies' Shoes, &c. &c.

Which, together with ſeveral articles on hand, viz.

Loaf, lump & brown Sugar,
Young Hyſon, Souchong, and Hyſon-ſkin } *TEAS*;
Allum Salt,
Liverpool do. in bulk and ſacks,
German Oznaburgs,
Flanders Sheeting,
Cloths,
Writing and wrapping Paper, &c.

Will be ſold low for Caſh, or bartered for Flour, Corn or Tobacco.

Hewes & Miller.

February 2. eo

Property for Sale.

Two hundred and forty acres of excellent *FARMING LAND*, lying in the county of Loudoun, about 14 miles from Leeſburg, and one mile from the turnpike road leading from thence to Snicker's Gap, being part of Scotland Tract, formerly belonging to Mr. W. Nelſon.

A HOUSE and LOT in Leeſburg, poſſeſſed by Mr. Dawſon, merchant.

A HOUSE and LOT eligibly ſituated, in Fairfax-ſtreet, Alexandria, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Charles Jones, coachmaker.

A LOT in Dumfries, on which are built a ſtrong and commodious brick dwelling houſe and a kitchen, ſtable and granery—in the occupancy of Mr. Eſme Smock. This meſſuage, from its vicinity to the creek and other local properties, is well calculated for a perſon in the grain or tobacco buſineſs.

If the two firſt mentioned properties are not previouſly diſpoſed of by private bargain, they will be expoſed to public ſale at Mrs. Myers's tavern, in Leeſburg, on the 9th day of March next, being the firſt day of Loudoun county court.

For terms, application may be made to Mr. Thomas Harriſon, Dumfries, or to

COLIN AULD,
Cameron-ſtreet, Alexandria.

February 2. mw&ftf

FOR SALE,

The large three ſtory Brick WAREHOUSE, with the two ſtory frame one adioining, on the next lot to the north-eaſt corner of King-ſtreet.

For ſize, ſtrength, convenience and goodneſs of ſtand, this property is certainly the beſt in town. For terms, apply in Baltimore to Meſſrs. *Martin & Jauſfret*, and in Alexandria to the ſubſcriber:

Who will Rent

The three ſtory brick Warehouſe adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.

February 2. eo3m

The Members of the Alexandria Library Company will pleaſe to take notice, that an Election will be held at the Council Chamber on Monday the 16th inſtant, at 3 in the afternoon, for a Preſident and eleven Directors for the Company for the enſuing year, agreeable to the act of incorporation.

They will alſo pleaſe to obſerve that the library is removed to a convenient room in the central part of King-ſtreet, at the rear of Mr. William Gird, watchmaker, and nearly oppoſite Mr. Lawrence Hooff's.

JAMES KENNEDY, ſen.
Librarian.

King-ſtreet, Feb. 2. 2wmw&f

City Tavern & Hotel.

The Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his cuſtomers for the liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. He requeſts all perſons indebted to him to come forward and ſettle their accounts, on or before the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of the ſame without reſpect to perſons.

From the many difficulties experienced in collecting the ſmall ſums due him, he is under the neceſſity of giving this public notice, that after this date he will give credit to no perſon whatever.

JOHN GADSBY.

January 17. d

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampſhire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine ſeat for a ſaw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will ſhew the lands.

Three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fiſh Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittſburg. Some of theſe lands are very good, with conſiderable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor of that county, will ſhew theſe lands.

One hundred ſeventy-ſix and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, moſtly in cultivation, with 274 fine *Sugar Trees* on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good ſugar annually. There are alſo a ſeat for griſt and ſaw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing ſtream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houſes and fencing, and rented laſt year for produce equal to ſixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joſeph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will ſhew it. I will ſell all, or any of the above lands for caſh or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Waſhington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

LAST NOTICE.

Whereas a Commiſſion of bankruptcy is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Eliſha Cullen Dick, of the town of Alexandria, and he having ſurrendered himſelf to the major part of the commiſſioners named in the ſaid commiſſion, at the Waſhington tavern in Alexandria, on the 31ſt day of January laſt, when and where he underwent his ſecond examination; he is therefore required again to attend at the ſaid tavern, on Friday the 19th day of this preſent month, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to undergo his final examination, when and where the creditors of the ſaid Eliſha Cullen Dick, either in his ſeparate capacity or as one of the firm of James Meaſe M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts—at which time and place the creditors aforeſaid are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate—and to chooſe aſſignees.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who may have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners may appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the Commiſſion.

February 3. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have juſt received and for Sale, at the corner ſtore, oppoſite John Janney's, the following GOODS—wholeſale and retail, for Caſh and Produce:

Superfine and 2d Cloths
Blue Plains
do. Frizes
do. Kerſeys
White, yellow and green Flannels
do. do do. Baizes
Roſe and duffil Blankets
Durants, Camblets and Wildbores
Ruſſels and Antiloons
Cotton and linen Checks
Kerſeymeres and Swandowns
Velvets, Thickſetts and Cords
A handſome aſſortment of Dimities
Mens' and Womens' cotton Hoſe
do. ſilk do.
Black Crape
White and black ſilk and beaver Gloves
Modes, Sattins and Perſians
Sewing Silks
Calicoes and Chintzes
Ruſſia Sheeting and Iriſh Linens.

They have alſo,

Brown Sugar by the hhd. and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quantity of Plaiſter of Paris.

They give Caſh for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

☞ Left by capt. Mortimore, of the Baltimore packet, at their warehouſe, ſundry *Mill Irons*—The owner is requeſted to take them away.

January 31. d

For Rent.

The ſubſcriber will leaſe or rent his commodious fire-proof

Bake and Dwelling Houſe, on Town-Point, where he now lives, with three Ovens, a good Store-houſe and Stable for two horſes, with a well encloſed Wood-Yard, and every other convenience for carrying on the baking buſineſs to advantage.

JAMES DICKINSON.

Norfolk, Jan. 8. d12‡(30)

Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Juſt landing from on board the ſhip Succeſs, Capt. King,

STOVED SALT,
in ſacks and bulk.

Alſo, a few hundred buſhels of

Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29. d

Agreeable to a Deed of Truſt,

from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fauquier County, to the ſubſcribers, WILL BE SOLD on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Wedneſday the 25th of February next,

The Plantation wheron the ſaid Hawkins now lives: containing about 670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Fredericksburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and within about 40 of Alexandria, George-Town and the Federal City.

It is thought unneceſſary to be particular as to the quality and improvements, as a perſon inclined to purchaſe will no doubt view the ſame before the day of ſale.

DUNBAR & VASS.

Falmouth, Virginia, Jan. 20, 1800. } d21(31)

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax ſtreets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen ſtreet, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax ſtreet: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

☞ Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. eo18‡

THE SUBSCRIBER

*Reſpectfully informs the pub*lic, that finding it indiſpenſably neceſſary to diſſolve the copartnerſhip of O'Neil and Ward, in the Globe Tavern, of this town, he intends in future to conduct that houſe on his own account, under the name of the GOLDEN BALL, and declares no exertion on his part ſhall be wanting to give every perſon who may favor him with their commands entire ſatisfaction.

He requeſts all perſons indebted to the above firm to be ſpeedy in ſettling their accounts with him, as he alone is authoriſed to give a valid diſcharge for money due, or make any kind of ſettlement with them. He alſo requeſts the favor of all perſons holding demands againſt O'Neil and Ward to render him their ſeveral demands, as he wiſhes to have them adjuſted as ſoon as poſſible.

ENOCH WARD.

Jan. 15. (16) 3weo

NOTICE.

THE ſtockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of *five per cent* on the capital ſtock of ſaid Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their repreſentatives on Thurſday next.

By order of the preſident and directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſhier.

January 5. eow4

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.